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SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 17-1910 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

SIXTIETH YEAR

CRITICISM OF SUPREME COURT

Mr. Roosevelt Justifies His Attacks and Cites Lincoln and Dred Scott Case.

HE ALSO QUOTES PREST. TAFT

Has Rendered No Service More Deserving of Record Than His Criticisms of the Judiciary.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 17.-Theodore Roosevelt returned to the defense of his new nationalism today as was specifically indicated in the title of his address at the state fair here- The New Nationalism and the Old Moral-

The new nationalism," he reiterated, means nothing but an application to new conditions of certain old and fundamental moralities. It means an in-

damental moralities. It means an invitation to meet the new problems of the present day in precisely the spirit in which Lincoln and the men of his day met their new problems."

To his critics he put this issue: "Is any party willing to take the other side of the propositions of which complaint is made? If so, it would be a good thing to have the Issue before the people for in the end the people would most certainly decide in favor of the principles embodied in the new nationalism, because otherwise this country could not continue to be a true republic, a true democracy."

JUSTIFIES HIS ATTACKS.

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The speaker followed this with a justification of his attacks on the supreme court of the United States. He chose two arguments—one, that in his criticisms he had merely echoed the minority opinions of the court itself, the other that he had illustrious precedent—the example of Abraham Lincola, who he said, had been far more outspoken than he himself had ever been and the example of President Taft, from whose utterances it years ago, in favor of public criticism of the courts he quoted.

favor of public criticism of the courts he quoted.

"Take for instance." he continued, "what I said in reference to late decisions of the supreme court. One decision was in the Knight Sugar case, in which, according to the dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan, the court placed the public so far as national power is concerned (the only power which could be effective) entirely at the mercy of the combinations which arbitrarily control the prices of articles runchased to be transported from one state into another state.

'I merely took the view which the learned justice had taken in his dissenting opinion. Those who criticize me are also criticizing a justice of the supreme court. Mr. Harlan. Do, my critics take the position that the people shall not be able to control the activities and management of these great monopolistic corporations doing an interstate business? If so, let them frankly avow their position. If not, let them case their criticism."

The other case mentioned was one prohibiting New York state to regulate hours of work in bakeshops; and again the speaker said, he had based his criticism on a dissenting opinion within the court itself.

enting opinion within

DRED SCOTT CASE

"Fifty-three years ago," he contin-ued, "Abraham Lincoln was assailed for his repeated criticisms of the sufor his repeated criticisms of the supreme court in the 'Dred Scott case.' As regards this decision, he announced, 'not once, but again and again, he held it to be not merely the right, but the duty of citizens who felt that judicial decisions were erroneous and damaging, loyally to abide by the decisions as long as they stood, but to try hard to secure their reversal; his language on one occasion being as follows: 'We do not propose to disturb the rights of propose.'

anguage on one occasion being as follows: We do not propose to disturb the rights of property thus settled. We propose so resisting the decision as to have the question reopened if we can and a new judicial rule established upon the subject.

"He repeated this statement in slightly differing language in speech after speech. Moreover, he used very strong language about the decision—far stronger than I dream of using or than it would be proper to use about the decisions with which I now deal. But his view as to his right and duty to call attention to an erroneous decision which vitally affected the rights of the people, was, I think, entirely sound. people, was, I think, entirely At any rate, if I have erred, in oramenting as I have commented upon the decisions in question, I err in com-pany with Abraham Lincoln. The criti-cism of me is perhaps well summed up in the following speech of an emi-

up in the following speech of an eminent public man:

"He makes war on the decisions of the supreme court." I wish to say to you, tellow citizens, that I have no war to make on that decision or any other ever rendered by the supreme court. I am content to take that decision as it dands delivered by the highest judicial tribunal on earth, a tribunal established by the Constitution of the United States for that purpose and hence that decision becomes the law of the land, binding on you, on me and on every other good citizen, whether we like it or not. Hence I do not choose to go into an argument to prove before this studience whether or not he (the chief justice) understood the law better than Theodore Roosevelt."

ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT.

"Now, gentlemen, I have made one change in the above quotation. The last words were not Theodore Roosevelt, the last words were Abraham Lincoln, and this attack made nearly 53 years ago, against Abe Lincoln, is precisely and exactly the kind of attack made upon me at the moment. Abe Lincoln felt and professed throughout his life, the same profound respect for the supreme court that of course I feel, and that I have again and again in public speches and messages as president of the United States expressed. An upright judge is a higher and better public servant than any other man can possibly be and it is a cause of pride to every American citizen that our supreme court is the most influential judical tribunal in the entire world. I have quoted Abe Lincoln; let me quote lim again:

We believe in obedience to sade

we believe in obedience to and We believe in obedience to and respect for the judicial department of spect for the judicial department of sovernment. We think its decisions on constitutional questions, when fully settled, shall control."

I agree abrolutely with this sentence of Abe Lincoln, not the less because I also believe in what Lincoln said immediately afterward:

But we think this decision erponeous and we shall do what we can to have it overruled.

Nor do I have to ge only to the statement of the past for precedents.

SUIT TO DISSOLVE AM. SUGAR REFINING CO.

Washington, Sept. 17.-Confirmation of the report that a petition for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining company has been completed by government officials was received here today. It was learned that the present intention at the department of justice is to file the suit in New York some time next week.

The action will be entirely independent of the criminal proceedings which have attracted such wide attention and resulted in a number of convic

The president of the United States, Mr. Taft, has served his country honorably and uprightly in many positions—as judge, as governor of the Philippines, as secretary of war, and now as president—for to him and the Congress acting with him, we owe the creation of a tariff commission: the adoption of maximum and minimum tariff law treaties with foreign powers, the proper treatment of the Philippines under the tariff, the increase in the efficiency of the interstate commerce, the beginning of a national legislative program, providing for the exercise of the taxing power in connection with corporations doing an interstate business, a postal savings bank bill, the constitution of a doing an interstate business, a postal savings bank bill, the constitution of a commission to report a remedy for overcapitalization in connection with the issue of stocks and bonds, but few of his services are more deserving of record than what he said in this matter of criticism of the judiciary. Speaking as a United States circuit judge 15 years ago, he said:

PRESIDENT TAFT CITED.

"The opportunity freely and publicly to criticize judicial action is of vastly more importance to the body politic than the immunity of courts and judges from unjust aspersions and attacks. Nothing tends more to render judges careful in their decisions and anxious to do exact justice than the consciousness that every act of theirs is to be submitted to the intelligent scrutiny and candid criticism of their fellow men. In the case of judges having a life tenure, indeed, their very independence makes the right freely to comment on their decisions of greater importance because it is the only practicable and available instru-PRESIDENT TAFT CITED. only practicable and available instru-ment in the hands of a free people to keep such judges alive to the reason-able demands of those they serve."

able demands of those they serve."

Dropping the personal pronoun, the colonel took up an exposition of what "we who work for the new nationalism" believe. He reiterated his belief in government by party, his recognition of the necessity of corporations in business, accompanied by the elevation of the workingman by unions; but all these agencies, he was convinced, must be under control of the whole people. The one vital and essential matter in all public life was honesty. All good citizens must join in warring on the crook, whether giver or taker of bribes, as a traitor to democracy.

BOSSES AND LEADERS.

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The address closed with the only words that could be construed as having any bearing on the immediate political situation within the Republican party in this state—a discertation on popular self-control and party leadership, a distinction between the boss and the leader.

"It is necessary and desirable," said the colonel, "that there should be leaders, but it is unecessary and undesirable that there should be bosses. The leader leads the people; the bosses.

The leader leads the people; the bass drives the people. The leader gets his hold by open appeal to the reason and conscience of his followers, the boss keeps his hold by manipulation, by intrigue, by secret and furtive appeal to many forms of self-interest and some-times to very base forms.

"Progress there must be, but it must be wise, sober and moderate if it were to be permanent. Prosperity must be preserved, for material wellbeing was a great good, but it was only a foundation for a lofty national life, raised in accordance with the loctrine that 'righteousness exalteth a nation.'

SERIES OF BURGLARIES **NETTING \$80,000**

New York, Sept. 17 -- A series burglaries which have occurred in New York during the last few days, netting the thieves a total of nearly \$80,000, is being investigated by the police, according to an announcement published today. No statement regarding the details of the robberles or the names of the persons who were robbed has been given out by the authorities, but detectives with lists of the stolen property are said to be stationed in all the big pawnshops and to have put the proprietors through a course of rigid questioning in an effort to trace the missing articles.

The loot appears to have consisted principally of jewelry and furs. The

principally of jewelry and furs. list of jewelry incidues a diamond brooch, containing 51 diamonds, an list of jewelry includes a diamond necklace and a number of other ornsments with stones ranging from two to six carats. Two hundred pieces of silverware, "marked with a monogram and crest," is another feature of the

REV. DR. JOHN WORDSWORTH. POET'S NEPHEW, COMING

New York, Sept. 17.-The Right Rev. Dr. John Wordsworth, a nephew of the famous English poet, will arrive in New York this week to be the guest of

New York this week to be the guest of the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Old Trinity church. He will preach in Trinity on Sept. 25, and is scheduled to be a guest at several social functions within the few following days. He is the bishop of Salisbury, England, and the son of a bishop.

The bishop comes to America chiefly to deliver a sermon at the opening Episcopal general convention in Cincinnati Oct. 5. While at the convention he will be the center of social and official functions, and later will speak before a number of church clubs. He will spend some weeks in New York, and will go also to Niagara Falis and to Canada for brief visits.

ITALY'S PROFIT FROM LOTTERIES IMMENSE

Washington, Sept. 17.—A profit of about \$9,000,000 accrued to the Italian government last year, through the national lottery, run under governmental control. The total lottery receipts, were nearly 16.½ million dollars, half of which, the state paid out in expenses and winnings. The lottery business increased more than one-half million dollars over the preceding year, according to a report by Consul General Smith, at Genoa.

Big Splash at Deseret Gymnasium Today



Photos by Utah Photo Materials Co.

Upper picture shows a parties of the good at the new Dosair Gymnacium which was filled with boys all day today, in response to the invitation of the gymnasium to all buys of the city to take a free plungs.

Dower picture shows some, of the boys mating to enter the symmasium at 10 o clock. There were 265 boys in

for a free awim in the fine big pool.

Bright and early after breakfast the smilling as he become of early youngsters swarmed like back about the grounds waiting for the first chance to plunge into the water for the morning's frolk Some of the lads were there so early that it is a safe wager, that they missed their morning meal in order to be not late. It was a great day for the youngsters

officials. Secretary Hinckley, Physical Director Day and everybody else of the corps of instructors were kept on the jump from the opening hour and will be stepping lively until the day's fun is over. Assistant Physical Director Robert Richardson is taking the longest bath of his life today. He arrived at the gymnasium early this arrived at the gymnasium early this morning and was soon in his bathing suit. He was in the water with the youngsters the greater part of the day and before he finishes his day's work his bath will have lasted in the neighborhood of 10 hours. He was there to see that no accidents occurred in the pool, but, although kept busy, he was not called upon during the first part of the day, at least, to help any of the lads in the pool. The pool was of the lads in the pool. The pool was only partly filled with water for the boys today, varying from a few inches

to three feet in depth. FIRST ON THE SCENE.

The honors of being first on the scene for the morning splash rest lightly upon the shoulders of James Edward Fitzpatrick, 12 years of age, who attends the Lafayette school. James Edward says that he is very fond of swimming and has followed the sport with much interest since he was 7 years of age, when he began his aquatic activities in a swimming hole near Sugar House. The first time he went swimming was when some older boys threw him. In the water with all his clothes on. He had to swim, because none of his tormentors would help him get out. To add to his discomfiture, James Edward was turned over a parental knee when he arrived home all wet. He promised never to do it again. He never didwith his clothes on. In the pool this morning James Edward displayed considerable skill, doing feats which even Annette Kellerman might imitate with profit. He confessed to having attended her performance during the week, studying her diving from the lofty heights of the balcony. His first endsavor when reaching the pool was to copy her dive from the back of his neck. James Edward accomplished the feat, but with less grace than the vaudeville favorite.

Between 800 and 800 boys had been accommodated at the pool up to noon and as many more are expected to attend during the remainder of the day. It was a great gathering of boys. There were big ones and little ones, thin ones and wide ones, short and high, brunettes and blondes, brave and timid, noisy ones and a quiet one here and there, but not many of the latter. The noise in the pool room was deafening. Joy was unconfined and the lads had the time of their lives. The fun at the swimming hole was not in it for a minute compared with the fun at the new symmesium today.

A TEARFUL EPISODE. The honors of being first on the scene

A TEARFUL EPISODE. Nels Larsen. 13 years of age, was an imitator of James Edward Fitzpatrick in the dive from the neck. Nels got a good start, but when he started to

It was the dat of the big spissh at the Descret gymasium today when the lads of the eige-gathered there upon the invitation of the gymnasium board for a free swim in the fine big pool.

Bright and early after breakfast the back smarted. examination made by another lad in the pool and this lad assured him that he had "rubbed all the meat off his back clear to the bone." This brought forth a lachrymose flood from Nels. An attendant calmed him with the asspr-ance that his back was a trifle-red, but that no harm had beenidone. Nels and a busy day for the gymnasium times and then the two started in

frolic.

An exposition of the wide range in the human nature of boys was afforded the day's pastime. There were by the day's pastime. There were timid little fellows who were quite sat isfied to stay in the east end of the pool where the water was only a fe inches deep and where it gushed fresi and steaming hot from the supply pipe There were 20 or 30 of these little fel lows huddled together in the corner formed in the old swimming hole, but quite content to let the bigger ones do "stunts" in the pool,

MY BROTHER SYLVEST. There were exhibitions of diving from the west wall of the pool that mad the little fellows sit up and take no tice. Here and there could be heard a little fellow telling about a brother he had that could dive better than that if he were only there. His story would start others telling how their brothers could swim. Some of the boys could swim in expert fashion, others made a great fuss about it, stirring the water up into a boiling pool, but seeming to make no noticeable progress toward their goal.

There was one lad in the 9 to 10 o'clock group that a cause. o'clock group that caused much amusement for the onlookers. He was

Salt Lake Merchants

What have you to say to our country visitors?

Advance indications are that the coming Fair and Conference throngs will be here in greater numbers than ever, the first week in October.

This is the time to reach them in their homes, telling them of the inducements you have to offer them in their fall and winter purchases.

The Semi-Weekly News

Is the one great medium through which the country people of the west can be reached in their homes.

stripped and ready to go in the pool, but there seemed to be a doubt in his mind as to the advisability of so doing He stood on the rim of the pool detating the matter for some time. Then, as if a great light had suddenly dawned upon him, he made for the stairway and started down into the pool. He touched a tiny foot into the water an inch at a time to see if it would bite. His examination of the temperature and wetness of the water temperature and wetness of the water seemed to decide him not to swim. He hurried from the pool room, hastly clothed himself and went outside to get in the picture that was being taken for this evening's News. Asked if he had, had a good time, he affirmed with decaded spirit, "You betterfife I did."

cherlife 1 did."

The photographs reproduced herewith were taken before the day's fun had fairly begun. The crowd shown outside the bailding is the crowd waiting to go in at 10 o'clock. The boys were assembled in groups, being allowed one hour in the nool. At each hour the scene was reproduced. Three hundred tickets, were distributed for each hour and none of the groups during the day contained less than 200 hoys. The big group of the day was the The big group of the day was the clock group, which contained 296 , only four of those invited falling how up. From every viewpoint the day was a success, a joy for the boys and, though the work was hard for the aftendants, they close their day feeling that they, too, had a good time and that they have helped to make nearly 3,000 boys of the city happy. A SERIOUS SIDE OF THE STORY.

The story of the day's swim has its serious side as well as its funny viewpoint. To see those 3,000 boys as they are physically, no better opportunity could be afforded than to have them in that big poelroom clad only as that hig poolesom clad only as nature provides. Many of them were fine spectmens of the stuff that manhood is made of, hig strapping fellows, broad of back, deep of chest, straight as Indians, the picture of health and strength. But there were others. Some of the little symmetry were there. of the little swimmers were there. Some of the little swimmers were thin, lacking muscle, their chests hollow, backs rounded, droeping necks, bollow checks, pale of face—the picture of boys who have not been properly built up, who have neglected themselves, or who have have neglected themselves, or who have been neglected. It is to this class of boys that the gymnasium makes its strongest appeal, and to the parents of those boys. If properly brought under the influence of physical education they have in them the making of strong bodies, for it is the alm of the modern day physical education to take such material and transform it into brawn, to make the blood flow with life and make the bodies of such youngsters fit dwelling places for vigorous minds. Investigators along this line declare that while parents generally make sacrifices that the education of their children may go forward, that their brains may ally imporgrow up to the most

PRESSING DISCOVERER OF SILVER-MAKING FOR DEBTS

DEAD BODIES DISCOVERED ON LOCOMOTIVE'S PILOT

Philadelphia, Sept. 17 .-- Tightly wedged in the pilot of an express train the Baltimore & Ohio railroad the bodies of two men, badly mangled and supposed to be those of Winfield D. Cullin and Jesse Cullin of Belwhen the train arrived in this city In addition to the bodies, parts of which were missing, a plece of a horse blanket and a portion of what is be lieved to have been a carriage whee were also found on the locomotive In the pockets of the clothing on the bodies were found letters contain the names and addresses above given

state, is pressing him for a payment on a \$25,000 note which has become payable and which it is alleged was syable and which it is alleged was securited by Gleason.
Gleason has been in Scranton several mes during the last year working in r. Lange's laboratory, in which C. C. ickinson of New York met his death a result, it was stated, of inhaling sadly gazes from Dr. Lange's crucible.
At the time Dr. Lange annunced his transmutation discovery it was reported Gleason had sold him part of the secret for \$25,000, but Dr. Lange main-

RECORD PERIOD FOR CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

New York, Sept. 17 .- The month of September bids fair to rank as the record period for customs collections from home-returning Americans at the port of New York. According to present indications the amounts thus collected are likely to reach a higher figure than the entire year's total collected from incoming ocean pasengers in 1900. In 1908, there was collected in duties and penalties on personal baggage in this port only \$160,000. The first 15 days of the present month yielded a total of \$199,000.

total of \$199,000.

From the Mauretania this week the customs men collected from 928 passengers \$22,000; from the Adriatic, with 935 travelers, \$32,000; from the Kronprinzesien Cecilie, \$25,000, and from the Lusitania on Sept. 2, \$15.183.36.

The collections for each month so

The collections for each month so far this year have been: January, \$12,-000; February, \$20,000; March, \$45,000; April, \$44,000; May, \$101,000; June, \$131,000; July, \$134,000, and August, \$171,-If this average is maintained the

gage will amount to nearly \$1,250,000, which will beat the banner year of 1909, in which the figure set was \$1,040,000. TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE

FOR AMERICAN MERCHANTS

total collections for 1910 personal bag-

Louis, Sept. 17 .- "To equip Amercan merchants with an expert, accurate, technical knowledge, which w nable them properly to market their roduce in foreign countries," is the ourpose of the foreign trade school which the Latin-American and For-eign Trade association is starting in St. Louis. The school will be similar to those of England, Germany and oth-eg countries. Special attention er countries. Special attention will be given to the American republics.

URGE AMENDMENTS TO CALIFORNIA DIVORCE LAW

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17.-The interdenominational commission one divorce for northern California yesterday de-cided to recommend the following changes in the state divorce laws: That a divorce examiner be appointed That a divorce examiner be appointed in every county to contest every divorce case; that the present law for punishing adultery be amended by dropping the words "open and notorious;" that the defendants to all divorce actions must appear at the trial either in person or by deposition.

It was also recommended that no marriage license should be issued without 16 days' notice.

STEEL BARGES FOR MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRADE

St. Louis, Sept. 17.-Final plans fo St Louis. Sept. 17.—Final plans for the first new steel barge which will be the largest ever built for Mississippi river trade were let yesterday. The boat will be delivered on Feb. 19, 1911, at the yard of the American Bridge at the yard of the American Sales company, Pittsburg. The barge is being built on an entirely novel plan so far as the river is concerned. It is 300 feet long and 60 feet wide. It will weigh a little more than 800 tons and will have a draft of 20 inches. It will carry any load the stage of the water permits and is expected al-ways to be able to run between St. Louis and New Orleans, no matter what the stage of the water.

FOR "TIPLESS BARBERY."

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—A movement is on foot among barbers themselves for "tipless harbery," and the elevation of their profession to the degree of "D. T." of "tonsorial doctor." J. C. Shannessy, general organizer of the International Harbers' union, is here promoting the movement. He declares that in 19 states some sort of examination is already required of barbers, and many are accustomed. Ilke medical men, to send in monthly or quarterly bills. In an address to the local barbers union, he urged that Peunsylvaha, adopt such a license and degree plan and announced that at the national convention of barbers in Indianapolis, Sept. 22, the best law now in existence would be selected as a model in a campaign for a nation-wide uniformity in requirements for admission to the profession.

SAN JOSE'S TOWN MARSHAL IN PREDICAMENT

San Jose, Cal. Sept. 17.—Receiving word from his father-in-law in the east that his wife and child were dead and being implored to send money to defray their funeral expenses. Richard C. Waits, 22 years of age, gave up hope of ever seeing them again and married in 1901 at Saccramento. He now has a family of eight children. These facts came to light in a suit heard here yesterday in which Mrs. Mary Recec Waits, alleging she is the first wife, claims maintenance. Waits is town marshal and a substantial citizen of Mountainview.

CONTEST OVER BLOCKADE RUNNER'S VAST ESTATE

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—Dr. F. W.
Lange of Scranton, who was heralded throughout the world several months ago as the discoverer of a process for the transmutation of base metal into silver, caused the arrest here today of E. D. Gleason, who is said to be an inventor and chemist.

Lange charges Gleason with false pretense and forgery. In his information before the aldermen he complains that the People's bank of Danville, this

AEROPLANES IN WARS OF FUTURE

Military Experts Say Will Play Important Role and May Revolutionize Strategy.

GEN. BRUN IS ENTHUSIASTIC

French Minister of War Delighted With Their Achievements in Army Maneuvers.

Grandvillieres, France, Sept. 17 .- Gen. Brun, French minister of war and the entire army are enthusiastic over the achievements of the aeroplanes and dirigible balloons in the military maneuvers which ended today.

The military experts are unanimous in the opinion that the air machines are destined not only to play an important role in future wars, but to modify greatly if not revolutionize army strategy. Henceforth it will be aimost impossible to conceal the position and movements of troops, and so will be eliminated practically the surprise flank operations which have decided so many critical battles.

AEROPLANES AND DIRIGIBLES.

Regarding the relative merits of the aeroplane and the dirigible opinions differ, but the consensus of opinion appears to be that as each supplements the other, a combination of both is necessary. The aeroplane demonstrates its superiority in the matter of speed, invulnerability, independence of wind and weather, while its portability avoids the necessity of housing, but, at the same time, the excessive speed of the machines is a drawback, as it makes observation from them necessarily vague while fleeting. Twice during the maneuvers, Gen. Menier, formanding the Third corps, was compelled to send a pilot of an aeroplane back over the scouting field to obtain more precise information.

The dirigibles, although flower and so offering a better target for the enemy, are able to make more accurate observations, besides enfoying the advantage of being in consisht wireless communication with heatiquarters.

The aeroplanists believe that the rlack of precision in scout duty can be overcome by a preliminary training in air observations. invulnerability, independence of wind

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.

While offensive aerial operations have not been attempted here Gan. Brun is convinced that the development of the aeroplane, especially in an automatic contrivance to regulate the speed, and the increase of carrying capacity to accommodate a crew of three or four opens a great field for aggressive aerial operations such as day and night raids for the purpose of dropping explosives within the enemy's lines. He believes also that the great height to which aeroplanes are capable of attaining constitutes an important advantage. The problem of fighting aerial war engines also was tested, each general having at his disposition guns mounted on automobile field, the sight of which could be elevated to an angle of 70 degrees for an attack on the dirigibles and machine guns for use against the aeroplanes. Theoretically all the dirigible balloons were destroyed while most of the aeroplanes escaped.

Hubert Latham, the aviator, who ranked as a private soldier during the Hubert Latham, the aviator, who ranked as a private soldier during the maneuvers, will be promoted to an officer of the Legion of Honor.

BOYS' PRANK NEARLY COSTS MAN'S LIFE

Pittsburg, Sept. 17 .- A rope dangling om a painter's swinging ladder was from a painter's swinging ladder was too great a temptation for mischievous boys on the north side yesterday and on a dare, one of them pulled it to "see what would happen." It ran loose through the pulley block and Charles Bell, 50 years old, painter who was at work at the third floor, tumbled into a pile of bottles beneath. He was considerably bruised and cut but is not seriously hurt. The boys escaped.

HAYTI BUYING ITS ARMS IN UNITED STATES

Washington, Sept. 17.-The Haytier government is now buying its weapons of warfare from Uncle Sam's manu-facturers, instead of patronizing Euro-pean concerns, as in former years. American Minister Furniss of Port-au-Prince, in a report upon this subject, states that President Simon of Hayti, recently bought from an American firm 1,000 Springfield rifles, and that an order for 2,000 more soon will be placed in this country.

MARGARET M. MILLER DEAD.

Was a Nurse on Union Side in the Civil War.

Chicago, Sept. 17.-Miss Margaret M. Miller, one of the surviving nurses who health during the Civil war, is dead at health during the Civil war, is dead at the residence of her niece here. Miss Miller was 32 years old.

When the war broke out she went into southern territory. Most of her days of service were spent in the camps at Mem-phis and Nashville. After the war Miss Miller taught the children in South Car-cling. She spent several years in the southern schools had then came to Chi-

WALK WENT FOR A STROLL.

While Taking His Constitutional Thieves Entered His Home.

sor street, went for a stroll last night and while he was gone thieves crawled into his home and stole three rings valued at \$150. While Mr. Walk was valued at \$150. While Mr. Walk was rambling, the thieves were prowling through the house and when Mr. Wa.k trudged back home he found that the thieves had left while he was speeding homeward. They gained entrance to the home of Mr. Walk by perambulating up to the front window and sliding into the home. They then moved around until they located the jewelry and crept out. All this happened a Mr. Walk was waltzing around the block for a little constitutional. There is no clew to the thieves who ambled into the home. is no clew to t